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BIJOT GPERA HOUSE—" Won at Last."
BOOTE'S THEATRE—" La Princess Georgea."
DALY'S THEATRE—" Cinderella at School."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—" Shann Ehne."
HATERIY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN—" The Shearhrann."
HATERIY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—" Fun on the Bris ol." B'IS OL."
MAD SO I SQUARE THEATRE..."Hazel Kirke."
PARK THEATRE..." Musette."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS.

PARK THEATRE—" Musette."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREES.
STANDARD THEATRE—" Billoe Taylor."
UNION SOFTARE THEATRE—" Raymonde."
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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Albanian League has been dissolved; Dervisch Pacha has entered Prisrend. The steamer Belgenland has arrived at Plymouth in tow of the Sumatra; the Belgenland had lost her propeller. — The Athenians are greatly dissatisfied with the conduct of the Government. —— Mr. Parnell com-plains that the Land bill lacks legal accuracy. DOMESTIC .- The Union Pacific Railroad Company

has filed a heavy claim against the Government for money alleged to be due for mail service. - The Hebrew Union Coilege at Cincinnati was dedicated yesterday afternoon. = There was almost a riot Saturday at Waco, Texas, between the employes on two railroads. === Trinity College has received \$40,000 as a gift from Colonel Charles H. Northam, of Hartford. Several buildings were burned at Shamokin, Penn., Saturday night, = A fire at Indianapolis yesterday caused a loss of \$25,000. A burglar was shot and killed by the owner of a store at Buffalo early yesterday morning.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Colonel Ingersoll lectured last night at Booth's Theatre. — Many people went to Coney Island. —— Smallpox was found on an ocean steamer.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations inchances of light rain late in the day, followed by lower temperatures. Thermometer yesterday Highest, 77°; lowest, 43°; average, 6118°.

The collapse of the Albanian League and the settlement of the Greek claim ought to give Turkey a spell of repose. The promised reforms in Asiatic Turkey may be , ostponed in definitely, unless Mr. Gladstone firmly demands them. This he is not likely to do at present.

The relations of the two races form the great problem of Southern life, which always demands the chief place in any discussion of the condition or prospects of the people. Our special correspondent in the South, who is a keen observer, has devoted a large share of his space to this subject in all its aspects, and does so in the letter printed elsewhere to-day. The view presented is a hopeful one.

In the Washington dispatches to-day there is a list of nearly one hundred Star Route contracts, all of which the Department officers believe to have been corruptly manipulated. The rates of increase obtained by contractors in many of these cases are enormous. One route in the Indian Territory was swelled from \$6,000 to \$150,000; one in Dakota from \$2,350 to \$70,000; one in Wyoming from \$11,000 to \$90,000; one in Colorado from \$380 to \$8,133, etc., etc.

The deadlock in the weather, like the deadlock in the Senate, obstructed important business. The merchants, in to-day's talks with reporters, agreed that the prolonged winter had an unfavorable effect upon trade, checking it for a time. But the mistake of last year in overbuying has not been repeated by the merchants throughout the country. The result is that their stocks are light, and must be replenished. The spring trade, which is now in and must continue to do so.

The new Georgia Senator's portrait, as drawn by himself the other day in the Senate: "I did not say that the political party with " which I was allied in 1868 did not pay the "consideration, and that I went back for that "reason. I went back for no such reason. I got all I could have asked. I was appointed Chief-Justice of my own State for twelve " years. I resigned it after a little over two years. I have no right to complain, and I " did not say I went back because the contract was not kept, for it would not be true, and " it is not true if anybody else should say it." is a matter of little consequence now, perhaps, from what man or set of men Mr. Brown got all he could have asked," but it is tolerably clear that when he left the Republican party it was for the party's good.

The New-Yorker who has no private fortune and therefore is seldom able to hear an opera, will read with pleasure or disgust—according opher or a cynic-the scale of ppera prices as they exist in one of the small n cities, which a correspondent sets down sleewhere. These may be summarized some-

house, except the boxes, one franc, or less than twenty cents; sky-parlor, nine cents; pay of prima donna, fifteen francs a night, or less than three dollars; other opera artists in proportion; talent mostly local, and very fair under the circumstanc's; performances, as a whole, satisfactory; total expenses of the manager, about fifty dollars per night, and profits comfortable. Here is a picture which the American public and the managers who live on their favor may contemplate with extremely mingled emotions.

The extraordinary bill for throwing corporations into the hands of receivers, to which THE TRIBUNE lately directed attention, has had the blackmail amended out of it in Senator Schroeder's Committee, and is now regarded as a fair measure, securing that protection for minorities of stockholders to which they are entitled. Under the new bill, instead of allowing any corporation to be put into the hands of a receiver upon a mere allegation of a few stockholders that the management is dishonest and unfair to the minority, this redress can be had only after a trial, and upon judgment by the Supreme Court that the management is as alleged; and the amazing provision by which the receiver was to appraise the stock of the company, and the majority were to be allowed to buy out the minority at that figure. whereupon the receiver would be discharged and business be resumed, seems to have disappeared altogether. In its present shape, the bill seems likely to afford a new and effective weapon of defence to minorities-which is not what its framers set out to get, their object being plainly a weapon of assault.

Senator Brown seems to have caught the flavor of Mr. Ben Hill's politics. Mr. Hill has been famous all his life for ability to serve one party slavishly, while at the same time conveying the impression that he was almost ripe for conversion to the other. Mr. Brown has borrowed a leaf from Mr. Hill's book. He succeeded in making the Republicans of Georgia believe so firmly that he was ready to take an independent attitude in the Senate that they gave him their votes in the Legislature; and on coming to the Senate he became the leader of the same Bourbons whom it was fondly believed he would not so much as follow. He was so Brown now produces a certificate from the Chairman of the Republican State Committee that, so far as he knows, no specific pledges were made. Upon this point the recollection of one leader among the Georgia Republicans is probably as good as that of another, and the conflict of opinion is perhaps another indication of the two-faced policy which there is too much reason to suspect Senator Brown has been following. Still another, perhaps, is Senator Brown's public indignation because the Georgia Republicans have not been prop-Democrat for many years this is a queer solicitude indeed.

THE PITH OF THE MATTER.

There has been a great deal of talking in the Senate, since the present session began, that was "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." But the speech of Senator Frye will It opened a line of discussion which the Republicans should have opened much earlier. The speeches of Senator Hill and other Democrats have done the Republicans great service. But they have not chosen, until now, to meet in the strongest manner the issue which their alliance with Senator Mahone brought into sheer waste of time to justify, if it meant only But it meant more. It was a revolt against the dicate clear and partly cloudy weather, with proscriptive, dishonest and criminal methods to the crimes do not stop. order to keep the South solid. On that issue the Republicans and the Senator from Virginia were in real accord. He had given proof of his sincerity by his acts. No man could say that General Mahone's effort to secure a fair vote and an honest count in Virginia had been for the purpose of getting any partition of United States offices, either in the State or about the Senate Chamber. On that question his acts showed hearty accord with the settled convictions of Republicans. The alliance between him and them needed no other justification when it was once made clear that the paramount object with both was to secure houest elections.

In earlier stages of the discussion Republian Senators gave thought to this subject, as illustrated by events prior to the last Presidential election. The Democratic reply was that they were treating of ancient history, threshing old straw, and dragging up incidents of a bygone state of society to justify complaints against the South of to-day. The reply had some force. But Mr. Frye puts all ancient history aside and comes down to the events of the latest election. He arrays a mass of evidence which the Democrats of the Senate will find it impossible to refute, showing that the latest election at the South was not more honest than those of earlier date. His proofs are largely drawn from official reports. They concern the character of the elections, not in a few counties or towns, and not in one State only, but throughout the Solid South. They prove that precisely the same infamous, bloody and law-defying spirit, by which the South was spotted all over with assassinations and massacres years ago, so that the Republican party was literally murdered in State after State, exists and reigns to-day, defies all law, just as it did then, resorts to murder whenever fraud will not serve as well, and thus keeps a satisfactory condition, is steadily improving the South solid in spite of the will of a majority of the people in several of the States and

in many districts. The Democrats may as well understand that this is the issue which they, sooner or later, will be forced to meet. No contemptible claptrap about any pretended bargain, no hypocritical cant about the impropriety of "tearing open old sores," will divert attention from the facts and arguments of which Senator Frye has given a sample. If the Democrats waste time in talking upon trivial or fictitious issues they will only leave the Republican charges and proofs to make their way unanswered the convictions of millions of voters. If they can make any defence it behooves them to make it at once, before the terrible arraignment and the powerful array of evidence have produced deep-rooted beliefs. The Republican party declares that self-government does not exist at the South. It drags to the bar the Bourbon Democracy, and charges it with keeping itself alive by theft and murder in a thousand forms. It shows that, even with full control of every Southern State, and with not a Federal soldier to interfere, the Bourbon Democracy does not dare to permit a free and

nant hatred which the Democratic party, even before the last election, had felt and manifested toward General Mahone. It demands of the country why that conspiracy of vote-stealers and measures, their hypocritical leaders, tame supporters and blind defenders, which is called the Democratic party of the South, should not be declared forever unfit for any part in the government of the Nation.

The only answer of the Democratic Senators thus far is an outbreak of scurrility, mendacity and cant. Talk of that sort will not break the force of solid facts and sound arguments. The speech of Mr. Frye, with its array of proofs, will be placed before millions of voters at the North. In reply Senator Coke calls the speech "remarkable for the recklessness of its statements and the falsity of its charges." The country has listened to similar sweeping denials for fifteen years. It hopefully and generously trusted the plighted word of "Southern gentlemen," four years ago, and got cheated. "If these charges are true," says Mr. Coke, those who are guilty of them " are not fit associates for any civilized people. Thousands of Northern men and foreigners, who have tried to live at the South, have arrived at that same conclusion, and have fled from a land where the most cruel and horrible crimes are openly perpetrated by the recognized leaders of public opinion, and calmly tolerated by the whole people. It is high time to teach the South that those who keep alive barbarism thereby make themselves barbarians, and that the people who tolerate infamous crimes thereby make themselves infamous criminals, in the sober judgment of the whole civilized world. It is not bad that harsh things should be said of the South. If they were not true they would do no harm. But it is unspeakably bad that the South has so behaved. during fifteen years of peace, that the worst things yet said of its conduct are true,

WHAT THE SOUTH NEEDS.

It is not possible to consider the late manifestations of passionate feeling at the South, farms, interests or their duties toward others, and barns and fences will be creeted during the they fly into such a chiblish fury of impotent rage when unwelcome truth about their doings decade. As lumber gets dearer, with the sweep-

the Georgia Republicans have not been prop-erly treated in the matter of patronage. For of violence and shame to which Democratic stantial than the balloon frame structures of the a man who claims to have been a simonpure managers have repeatedly resorted. At first, present day, with their thin covering of deal to resist reconstruction and disfranchise-ment of leading men; then to resist negro suf-of lath and plaster. The home sentiment, to resist reconstruction and disfranchisefrage; then to break down "carpetbag tais- which is one of the fluest feelings of our narule"; then to cast off negro domination; then to resist Federal interference with troops; and at every stage it was said that, the immediate end attained, there would be no more last half an ordinary lifetime. When our farmteleration of the infamous crimes which houses are so constructed as to give their Democracy has been pleased to style owners a sense of permanence, dignity and comfort, rural life will have greater charms, last decent excuse vanished when President farmers' sens will be less easer to abandon toleration of the infamous crimes which not be placed in that class by friend or by foe. Democracy has been pleased to style The session has not been wasted, it is true. Hayes removed the troops, and left the Bourbons to seize every Southern State Government. Yet, with or without excuse, the resort to fraud and force continues. Cheap men and cheap newspapers lie about it as long as they can, as is natural. In the end Southern especial prominence. That alliance it was a leaders see that it is of no use, and then like either, for the destruction of Nature's great Wade Hampton, they admit that frauds and preserves of pine timber. an agreement as to the division of the offices. crimes were perpetrated, but solemnly promise that the like shall be perpetrated no more. Yet

> and particularly with business men or propertypathies by their wistful, longing, pitiful prayer Yet these same gentlemen repeat to each other and to the world the most wanton and base-South, is not willing to leave his manhood not dictated to him by the coarse and greedy tyrants who rule public opinion, instantly persons will begin to repeat the basest untruths about and tries to win votes to his opinion, his lifethe mercy of any drunken loafer who may please to fire his buildings or to pick a quarrel with him. Decent and self-respecting class by creatures whose highest occupation is to get drunk and break the laws. This sort of treatment is neither stopped nor punished, nor is the slightest effort made to punish it. The reason is that the rowdies and the loafers and the law-breakers control the elections. and officials do not dare to restrain them,

> Until the South is willing to have honest elections and perfect freedom, and officials chosen thereby, barbarism will still prevail, laws will not be enforced, life and property will not be secure, and the South will not be a good place for anybody to go to who is not willing to leave his manhood behind. Yet the very people at the South who are most anxious for the upbuilding and regeneration of that country, when they hear plain truths like these, fly into a rage, and tell the world that such "abuse" will make the South solid for years to come. They passionately threaten to damage themselves infinitely more than they can harm anybody else because the simple truth is spoken about the state of society which they have most foolishly tolerated. It is the business of the substantial, property-owning, business men of the South to put an end to that state of society; to restore order, law, freedom and honesty of elections. Until they do, they have no business to find fault because they are held responsible for crimes which they have the power to prevent. The longer they keep the South in a state of barbarism, the longer they will look in vain for the fruits of freedom and civilization.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE FORESTS.

A letter recently published in THE TRIBUNE gave some striking and significant figures relating to the rapid destruction of the pine forests of the Northwest by the operations of the lumbermen. During the winter logging season just closed it appears that enough trees have been felled in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota to produce the enormous amount of 6,279,950,000 feet of lumber. The summer logging work it is estimated will add | 5 cents per bashel for the first cargoes from honest election to be held in any Southern

what as follows: Sent in any part of the State. It points out the cause of that malig- 1,150,000,000 feet more, so that the total pro- Chicago to Bullalo. Now they demand 8 cents, feet. Now the census agents sent to survey the pineries of the Northwest have just reported that the whole quantity of pine timber standing in the three great lumber States above mentioned is only \$1,650,000,000 feet, so that if the rate of destruction now going on is kept up, only twelve years will clapse before the supply is exhausted. Indeed, if the lumber operations continue to be extended in the ratio of the past few years the end will come in ten years.

At first thought this would seem to be an alarming prospect. The Maine pineries are already almost worked out, and most of the still extensive lumbering operations of that State are now confined to the spruce timber. Last Summer a vessel loaded with Michigan pine arrived at Bangor, the metropolis of the Maine lumber regions. The event created considerable sensation, and was thought to indicate that the pine industry of the State is practically a thing of the past. The question naturally arises, what will the country do when the slaughter of the pines in the Northwest is as complete as it is in Maine? Where are our reserves of timber for the next century? Fortunately, however, the danger of a lumber famine is not as serious as might seem from a hasty glance at the future. The ing hundreds of square miles, have searcely Northern Florida also contain a large amount its lumber supply from far distant States, Northwestern pineries from which the large | Every item in regard to the coming crops is timber has been removed, and where the soil watched at this time with interest. It appears

o incapable of comprehending their own best. It is hardly possible that as many new houses, ture, and serves as a sure foundation for most from generation to generation. So there will come some compensation, and no slight one

GOLD AND TRADE MOVEMENTS. The suspension of specie imports, and the does not admit gold imports at a profit, owners, and they appeal to the deepest sym- maturally result from the change of the money market here to a condition of great case for immigration, influx of capital, enlistment of With money abundant, and rates of interest enterprise for the development of resources, low, this market does not draw from Europe any balances that may become due to this side on current transactions. But there has less falsehoods about any Northern man who, been a considerable change in the movehaving taken his energy and capital to the ment of products. Exports have unmistalably declined, and for the last two weeks behind. If he dares to have an opinion that is have been smaller than at any other time ports, it is true, fall far below those receipts at this port were unprecedented, but they are nevertheless quite large in comparison and property are no longer safe; they are at products. The decrease in exports has been very large in pork, bacon and lard; shipments of bacon and hams from the principal ports workingmen are treated as beings of a lower 16,217,000 pounds against 42,116,000 for he first half of March. The obvious cause is the artificial advance of prices by the speculative movement at the West. Exports of beef, cheese and butter have also diminished, and the shipments of flour and wheat, though larger than those of the corresponding weeks last year, have naturally been curtailed by the expectation of a war of rates between the milroads. Cotton exports remain very large for the season, but have recently decreased a little. For three weeks of April the shipments were 315,625 bales, against 338,904 for the first three weeks of March. and 198,559 for the corresponding weeks of April, 1880. Scarcely any other important branch of exports has been equally well main-

> the strife between railroads should result in a heavy movement of grain at low rates, it is probable that the exports of grain may be decidedly increased. When the trunk lines fixed the rates for April at a basis of 30 cents, no one complained. It was not doubted that this rate was low enough to secure for the roads a large share of the spring grain movement, in advance of the opening of the canals. But the cutting of rates by some of the reads during the first week of April, and the subsequent reduction to a basis of 25 cents, created very different anticipations among dealers in grain and provisions. The advance in prices at the West was expected, and speculators began to discount it, while large quantities of freight were held back. The shipments from Western ports during the week ending April 9 were only 2,727,000 bushels, against 7,730,000 for the corresponding week in 1880, and during the next week, when rates were reduced, a great many delayed making contracts or shipments m expectation of rates still lower. Of course, the restoration of rates caused a great outcry of disappointment among dealers and speculators, and gave especial satisfaction to shippers by lake, who had found no offers of more than

lines, at their meeting on Tuesday, adhere to and perfect the understanding of the 16th instant. It is confidently expected that the railroads, after their brief experience of the expensiveness of a contest, will complete a more effective arrangement for maintaining rates than they have ever had. If so, the movement of grain is not likely to be retarded materially by uncertainty as to future rates, as it was for

No recent shipments of gold from Europe have been reported. The large receipts last week, it is believed, leave only about \$2,000,000 now at sea on the way hither. But receipts of gold alone at this port have already amounted to \$26,326,470 since January 1, against \$1,190,988 for the corresponding time last year. Moreover, gold has ceased to flow out from this city, and the aggregate reported by the banks and Treasury is \$143,120,782, an increase of \$3,139,057 from the reports of Saturday the 16th, though the Treasury bas meanwhile received \$2,500,000 from the Mint. The other increase, though not large, is satisfactory as evidence that the return flow of money has commenced. The banks, too, doubtless hold much more specie than their report of averages indicates. They deposited \$3,500,000 last week in their extensive pineries of Southern Georgia, cover- vault, which now hol-Is \$39,600,000, and is full. It is stated, also, that \$2,348,000 been touched yet. Southern Alabama and in silver certificates have been taken from the Treasury for gold this month, the banks havof pine timber. Texas, which formerly drew ing obtained them for the convenience of some customers in payment of duties. There is no is now, since the opening of the In- reason to doubt that the banks and the money ternational, the Great Northern, the New- market will from this time forward be fully Orleans and Texas and other railroads through supplied both with specie and legal-tenders, the eastern part of her vast domain, finding and the increase in amount of legal-tenders within her own borders an ample stock for reported by the banks and Treasury last week her own needs. Some allowance must be made, too, for the growth of the young trees in the during the previous week.

is too poor for the land to be converted into farms.

Then we must take into account the enorwithout profound pity. There is so much of mous consumption of lamber in recent years the State there will be further delay. The Bulther spoiled child about these people, they seem ransed by the rapid settlement of the West. Letin of the Produce Exchange judiciously says: "The sowing of spring wheat will be later "than usual. The acreage and the outcome "are for the future to determine;" and as to winter wheat, the same paper says: "A few he would not so much as follow. He was so successful in persuading the Georgians of his independence that one of the more prominent of them insists that he heard Mr. Brown pledge himself in a speech not to be governed by the Democratic cancus. It is true that Mr. Brown now produces a certificate from the Brown now produces a certificate from the successful in persuading the Georgians of his is told, that their most patient and hopeful friends cannot be blamed if they almost destinate that decidence that one of the more prominent of them insists that he heard Mr. Brown produces a certificate from the learned from the successful in persuading the Georgians of his is told, that their most patient and hopeful friends cannot be blamed if they almost desired water-courses and railway lines, other material will be used to some extent in its place. Cleap lumber has been an inestimable benefit in the development of the West. The ground exceeds by 4 per cent the acreate of winter wheat now in the settler can build a boase for \$2000 or \$3000. West of the Mississippi the

Senatorial dictators and fraudulent mail contrac-

The extra session of the Sanate has given the outbons an opportunity to learn that there is one outborn man they can't buy or infinidate.

This Nation has lived through its first century without having a large standing military army, and it will doubtless be able to live through its second century without a large standing civil army. The somer civil service reformers group that fact the less worry they will have to undergo.

The Ohio Democrats are hunting around for a cal issue to fight this year's campaign on, and the probability is that they will pitch upon the temperance question as the most available one. They hope that the failure of the Legislature to exact a law Democratic candidate to slip in by a plurality. This Democrats. There was a liquer bill introduced into the Legislature, known as the Pond bill, the pessage of which would have been satisfactory to a cooperity of the temperature people. It was defeated, howthe D-postate now expect to go before the

With John Kelly as frisks as ever and several plits in the Solid South visible, the prospect of suporing the Constitution on a cool sataty is not solicant as the hangry Democrat would like to

If Southern Schuters can't keep coel in Washington it is well to retained them that there is plenty at snow up North yet.

There is a perceptible change in the tone of comment in the Republican press on the debate in the scuate. This is largely due to the admirable speech f Schator Frye. His scathing arraignment of the ulldozers' course in the late canvass has apparently winced the people that it is best to meet at once equestion whether one class in the South shall ontinue to exercise unlimited power. Four years age the Republicans committed the mistake of trust-ing to the promises of Southern Democrats and surmelering to them absolute control in twelve States. and last year they found themselves shut out ompletely from all hope of obtaining an electoral ofe in any one of these States, though there was har however desirable a reseation of political dis-useon may be, it is desirable to settle this question new and for all time. For this change in public person Senator Frye is largely to be credited.

Here is a suggestion from a Philadelphia paper but is quite as applicable to New-York as to that Farmers coming into Philadelphia will please not shake the has seed from their hair. Owing to the mad in town such carelessness would start large crops of grass in the streets."

Says a Southern journal: "As the Democrats canof recede from the position they have assumed, the Republicans must." The bulldozing spirit is plainly visible in that sentence, and if plantation manners still ruled in Congress and the North was repre-sented by doughfaces, it might have some effect, But times have changed.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George William Curtis is to give an address sefere the State Press Association at Utics in June. Mr. Vennor, the predictor of weather, has resigned as post in the Canadian Geological Survey and is bout to establish a mining exchange in Montreal. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, it is reported, has

been, or will be, asked to take the Chaplaincy of Harvard-the position refused by the Rev. Phillips Walt Whitman was one day sauntering slowly by

the White House when-as reported by the Boston correspondent of The Providence Press-Mr. Lincoln looked out of the window and saw him for the first time. "Well," said the President with emphasis, "he looks like a man !" The Rev. Phillips Brooks, over whose possible

departure from Trinity Church Boston has been so

grievously excited, is a man of noble presence and giant frame. His distaste for notoriety is so keen that no photograph of him is to be found in Boston. He is a backelor of forty-five, and one of his sisters resides over the rectory. Mr. Emerson is quoted by a writer in The Cincin-

nati Commercial as once saying in an abstracted way : "I loved Carlyle; we gave been the best of

friends. He sent me the proof of all his works, and I returned him m'n. We have respected and trusted each other, b it I never can forgive him for the course he pursued toward the North during the rebellion. We have ceased all intercourse, and I know nothing of him."

The President and his wife send flowers every Sunday to the little "Disciple" Church wherein they attend service. It is a wooden building of the plainest sort. The service is simple, and when it is over friendly salutations are exchanged by the members of the congregation. The President nods or shakes hands with some acquaintance, and Mrs. Garfield invites recognition by her gentle ways and kindly smile.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THEODORE THOMAS'S BENEFIT. The concert for the benefit of Mr. Theodore Thomas, which will take place at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening, will be one of the most interesting and attractive of the year. Miss Cary, Mr. Joseffy, the New-York and Brooklyn Philharmonic Choruses, and the New-York Philharmonic Society will take part in it, and with such ample means at his disposal, Mr. Thomas has been enabled to make a programme of extraordinary strength. This is it: Scenes from "Orphens," Gluck (Miss Cary, chorus and orchestra); Choral Fantasia, Beethoven (Mr. Joseffy, chorus and orchestra); Funeral March, Die Gotterdammerung," Wagner; "Salve Regina," Die teotterdammerung, Wagner; "Salve Regina," Alchinger; Andante Spianato and Folonaise, Chopin (Mr. Josefly and orchestra); Symphony No. 7, Beethoven. It is one of those splendid pro-grammes which Thomas alone gives us, and with the performance that it will certainly receive, it will be one of the most brilliant events of the musical

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Miss Genevieve Ward is in St. Louis,

Mary Anderson is, this week, in Cincinnati. Miss Fanny Davenport acts, this week, in Will-

Mrs. Scott Siddons is acting in Maine, this week. Mr. Chanfrau is also pervading that State. Rubinstein will be in London through June. He sto give four recitals and two orchestral concerts.

The farewell concert by Messrs, Ferdinand and Hermann Carri will take place at Steinway Hall on

The appearance of Mile, Jarbeau in "Biller Tayor" at the Standard Theatre will, this week, give in add delement of piquant fre bness to that popular

Mr. Steele Mackage and his company have drawn and houses for a week past at the Bijon Opera tionse, and their performances of "Won at Last" will be continued.

The last week of Mr. Joseph Murphy's engagement t the Grand Opera House will be devoted to pertors of Mr. Marsden's Irish drame, entitled The old theatre in Broadway, opposite to the New-

York Hotel, which has so long been an ugly encuraorance, is new rapidly disappearing. A new theatre will be built on its site, to be opened next anturen-by Messes, Harrigan and Part. The Vokes Family will appear in Haverly's Theare, breeklyn, to-night, in "Cousin Joe" and

Belles of the Kitchea," It is a bright bill, and they te per farmers of a most merry character. Mr. Bon-leanlt will succeed them at this theatre next Mon-Mr. Sidney Woollett gave a recital of Tennyson's sem of "Enoch Arden," last Friday evening at

Association Hall. His power of memory, his symathetic treatment of the story, and his vigorous de-ivery of the lines were much admired. Certain strictures, delivered by Professor Swing, tpon the play of "Forget-Me-Not," in Chicago, have

licited from Mr. Frank Cloments, who acts in it with Miss Ward, a bright and effective rejainder, in me of the Chicago papers. The intellectual necessities of Mile, Ariel, who lately flew by night at Booth's Theatre, have been

duly considered by a dramatic author of the period, and a piece has been written, in which that lady will expand her pinious next season. " Michael Strogoff" will strike this latitude about the time of the autumn equinox, or a little earlier, Mr. Colville will superintend its production here,

and the Kiralfy Prothers will preside over it in Ros-ten. Many real tubs are understood to be involved in this perientous work. Miss Mary S. Thompson and Miss Genevieve Stebbins, clocutionists, have arranged to give dramatic readings this evening at Haines's Looms, in Fifthave. Music will be a feature of the entertainment Mrs. Agnes Stores Vedster, a soprano singer who has

been for several years preparing herself under the best masters for the concert stage, will make her appearance on this occasion; so will Mr. Ranieri Vilanova, who has carned repute as a pianist and Miss Alice Harrison and her theatrical company are shortly to appear at the Grand Opera House, on how had remarkable success with this piece broughout the season, in many cities, and as she

is an actress of brilliant and versatile ability, and one of the most sparkling scalarstes of the time, there is every reason to anticipate for her a cordial we bome here. Mr. Edward E. Rice and Mr. N. C. Goodwin, jr. have made arrangements for a summer season, a

the Boston Museum, beginning on July 4, with the operetta of "Cinderella at School," Other pieces, of indred character, will follow. The spacious enowers and plants, and a bard will give promonade enerts there, between the acts. Rice's Surprise Party is now at the Poston Theatre,

An apparent epidemic among the Chinese e the result of contact with pulson tyy and other nex-The site of oid Fort Dearborn, Chicago, has

seen marked by a murble tablet, bearing an historical ascription, placed in the wall of the building that now e cupies the spot. The original fort was built in 1893 nd after being burned was rebuilt in 1818, and stood null swept away by the great fire of October, 1871. A memorial bust of George Buchanan Armtrong, founder of the railway mail service of the

inited States, is to be erected in the grounds adjoining be Chicago, Ill., Post Office by the rallway mail clerks f the United States, and will be dedicated on May 5, be tenth anniversary of his death in that city. In an obscure junk-shop in Baltimore there now lies rusting the iron prow of the famous steamer Merrimae, that destroyed two frigates in Hampton

Reads during the rebellion, and was a metace to all the ommerce and scaport cities of the Union with worsted in the memorable conflict with the Manitor. The prove, or rum, weighs only about 1.400 pounds, and could habiters be purchased for a few cents per pound. The last Parliamentary election in Glogcester,

Eng., has been made a subject of investigation, and the result is an appalling disclosure of venality and corruption. Of the 4,004 voters, 2,756 were bribed, and 286 more were the bribers. The black list includes two Aldermen, three magistrates, fifteen members of the City Council and numerous other high officials.

William H. Berry, agent for the Uncompahgre Utes at Los Pinos, deules explicitly the report that there is reason to fear an Indian uprising in the near future. He says that the Uncompanders are satisfied with the recent action of the Interior Department, and have no thought of going on the war path, and that without their support other neighboring tribes would never plan an outbreak.

The hippopotamus which was to have been placed on exhibition in the Philadelphia Zeological Gardens, died last week of pulmonary disorders caused by the unfavorable climate. It is said that there is now only one living hippopotamus in this country, and none only one nying inprovement are for sale in the markets of the Old World. Novertheless the Philadelphia Society will immediately take steps to secure another specimen.

A dismal tale comes from Aspinwall of the state of society and public order in that city. The beginning of work on the Panama Canal has attracted thither shoals of adventurers in quest of employment, or, in too many cases, pinuder. As yet there is ne work to be done, and the throngoof idlers, without the means of subsistence, are easily ied into vice and crime. The half dozen or less policement, overworked and underpaid, are unable to maintain order, the juli is crowded to repletion, and the police justice says there is no use sanding any more criminals to it, for they do not look upon imprison-ment as a punishment, but rather as a cheap way of getting food and lodging.

A remarkable example of the law's delays is seen in the case of Greenfield, who is yet awaiting the final action of the courts for the murder of his wife in